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follows the method of the series. It is a sane and sensible book, eminently worthy of a place in this notable series.

IRA MAURICE PRICE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Synoptic Gospels Arranged in Parallel Columns. By J. M. THOMPSON. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1910. xxvii+161 pages. \$2.50.

Mr. Thompson's conspectus of the Synoptic Gospels is not designed for historical study. Its method is almost mechanical. The Gospel of Mark is printed, chapter after chapter, in the first column of Part I, with the corresponding parts of Matthew and of Luke over against it in the second and third columns respectively, while any duplicate correspondences of either with Mark are set out in a fourth. The comparison of the material of each evangelist is greatly facilitated by the careful arrangement of it in clauses, so that the eye easily catches the extent of the resemblance. Words and clauses peculiar to one evangelist are printed in italics. Part II presents those parts of Matthew which have not been included in Part I, with their Lukan parallels, when there are such, beside them, and Part III does the same with Luke, presenting in order those parts of it which have not been shown in Part I. The volume is therefore a clear, objective exhibit of synoptic phenomena, uncontrolled by any specific theory of the synoptic problem. The painstaking equating of the text, clause by clause, gives it in this respect a marked advantage over other synoptic harmonies. If anyone still doubts the use of Mark by Matthew and Luke, he should study Mr. Thompson's pages. For historical uses the book is not designed; nor is it a contribution to the synoptic problem. But for English readers the parallel narratives and discourses of the Synoptists are here most conveniently shown. The text is that of the English revision.

EDGAR J. GOODSPEED

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Sermons, Epistles and Apocalypses of Israel's Prophets. From the Beginning of the Assyrian Period to the End of the Maccabean Struggle. [The Student's Old Testament.] By CHARLES FOSTER KENT. New York: Scribner, 1910. xxv+516 pages. \$2.75 net.

The Student's *Old Testament* has already established its reputation as a work prepared distinctly for students. This present volume fully

justifies that fame. Its specific province is that of the prophetic utterances bounded on the *a quo* side by "the beginning of the Assyrian period" (Amos), and at the *ad quem* terminus by "the end of the Maccabean struggle." Within these two limits we find all the written prophecies of the Old Testament. Kent divides them into the prophets (1) of the Assyrian period; (2) of Judah's decline; (3) of the Exile; (4) of the Persian period; and (5) of the Greek and Maccabean period. These prophecies are preceded by an introduction of 58 pages in which the author discusses in a familiar way the theme of prophecy in and outside of Israel, the historic situation in brief, and some of the literary problems that confront a reader of the prophets. The whole is concluded by an appendix of bibliography of the Old Testament prophets.

Now turning to the text itself we discern several characteristics. These original documents are given in translation of the author, and the original or secondary value of them is indicated by typographical forms, such as dark-faced type, capitals, italics, etc. The material is split into sections running continuously through the book. The poetical form is presented, and the margin gives the pith of its accompanying section. One of the best features of each page is the profusion of footnotes. These are explanatory, textual, and occasionally analytical and historical. They are a kind of condensed commentary.

Kent makes his acknowledgment mainly to Duhm, Cheyne, Marti, Cornill, Toy, and Torrey as the authorities upon whom he most leaned in the task of compiling these prophetic utterances.

There would be little discussion about the location of most of the material or about what should be included in that of the prophets. It strikes us rather strangely to find Daniel (p. 423) included in such company as is here assembled. Nor are we prepared to greet Isa. 56:9—57:13 (p. 382) well down in the Persian period in close proximity to Obadiah (p. 399). Zech., 9-14 (pp. 453-63) is treated as belonging to the same (Maccabean) period.

Nevertheless the work has a real value for those who wish to know the latest critical utterances on the prophets by the progressive scholarship of today, and to read these same messages in a proposed chronological order. The author has done a prodigious amount of work on the book and added another useful tool to the study of the prophets of the Old Testament.

IRA M. PRICE

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